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Hopkinsville, Ky. Having bought out Dr. R. R. Bourne my of-fee will be in the future over Bank of Hop-kinsrille, cornersth and Main Sts. If G. E. MEDLEY.

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All Sorts of

hurts and many sorts of ails of man and beast need a cooling lotion. Mustang Liniment.

The Mirror

is no flatterer. Would you make it tell a sweeter tale? Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the looking-glass.

An expressman named Bies com-mitted suicide at Chicago by hanging, and although discovered before he was dead the bystanders made no fort to save him

THE STORM-KING.

Svand back! Stand back
Prom my giant teack!
Sweep the gray dust from the way!
See the pale grass bend!
See the great trees rond!
Hurrah! I am Lord of the day!
I am Master and King
Over everything!
I um Monarch, and Earth must obey!

Weave me a gown
Of that e oud's black frown,
Which shall keep me warm as I go,
Pluck me a whip
From the spars of your ship,
And a staff from that forest below.
And this tail church spire
is the tip I desire
Porthe arrow I set in my bow.

I am King! I am King! The whole world shall ring

My mad coronation bell
titles are shaking;
Mea's hearts are quaking;
Mea's hearts are quaking;
I will povern, ohl strong and well!
I am coming, I come!
Beat, beat the drum!
Leg the trumpet my advent tell!

Hurrah! Near and far,
Beneath moon and star
How will I revel at night!
I will build me a fire
Where hills stand higher.
And scream and exatt in its light,
And write out my name
In redictions of fame,
In covering mortals' sight!

I hiss and I mutter;
And none knows if I utter
br blessing, or curse, or prayer.
None knows what I spoak.
Though I sterm and I strick,
cone interprets the message I bes
I rave and I rage.
And Earth's wisest sage
Ionus no more than the brute

And to me one thing begins or courties or pope. The proudest of flags. The proudest of flags. The end of the hairman's rops. I seed in lord's faces; I jeer in high places; shout on the graveyard's slope.

Oh, delight! Oh, Joy! The world is my toy! rah! I am Lord of the Day! I rule all alone On my self-raised throne,

THE FARMER-PRINCE.

l'orionia, of Rome--His, Magnificence and Worth.

that no other person should ever again A small item in the papers records the death of Prince Alexander Torlonia, of Rome. Besides being a prince he was the richest man in Italy, and, perhaps, if the truth were known the dows looked out across the Tiber to the richest man in the world. In 1829 his Castle of St. Angelo, with the dome of father died and left him a tremendous father died and left him a tremendous fortune. This immense sum Prince Torionia increased, principally by gigantic agricultural improvements in Italy and investments in bulldings in Rome. His wealth at the time of his death must have been something enormous, and it is all inherited by his only daughter, who is married to one of the mous, and it is all inherited by his only daughter, who is married to one of the Borghese family, her husband having taken the name of Torlonia. About four years ago I had the pleasure of meeting Prince Torlonia twice during a stay in Rome. The first interview came about in this way: The Rev. Mr. Van Meter, as translabored unceasingly in Rome, establishing schools and accomplishing great works, both educational and evangelicals in the old city, was a personal had attempted to do but had always. icale in the old city, was a personal friend of Prince Torlonia. It is rather strange that the most uncompromising Protestant in Rome, and a man who has deliberately chosen poverty as his lot in life that he might spend all he receives for the benefit of others, should be a friend of the compromising Catholic and the spend all he receives for the benefit of others, should be a friend of the most uncompromising Catholic and the richest man in Italy. But such was the case. Their friendship began about a plow. The Protestant elergyman was a tenant of a house belonging to the Catholic Prince. He knew the absorbing interest the Prince had in all matters pertaining to agriculture. He also knew the wretched appliances the peasantry of Italy had for the tilling of the Gale Manufacturing Company of America and told them that he wanted to present a first-class American plow to the great farmer-prince of Italy. The company manufactured a plow with all the modern improvements, finished it up in the finest style and nickle-plated it. This implement was sent to the Rev. Mr. Van Meter at Rome and he in turn presented it to Prince Torlonia. There was a deal of diplomacy needed to induce the Prince to accept the gift, but the clergyman was equal to the occasion and the American plow found quarters in the Torlonia Palace. The Frince was wonderfully pleased with it, and had it set up in one of the rooms of his palace to be admired by his numerous friends. He exhibited it in different parts of Italy and wherever he could introduce the American plow to the soil of that country he did so. He was somewhat astonished and somewhat disappointed that Mr. Van Meter would accept no return for the gift, but after the plow episode the Torlonian Palace and his friends. Mr. Van Meter would accept no return for the gift, but after the plow episode the Torlonia Palace and his friends. Mr. Van Meter would accept no return for the gift, but after the plow episode the Torlonian Palace and his friends. Mr. Van Meter would accept no return for the gift, but after the plow episode the Torlonian Palace and his friends. Mr. Van Meter would accept no return for the gift, but after the plow episode the Torlonian Palace and his friends. Mr. Van Meter would accept no return for the gift, but after the plow episode the Torlonian Palace and his friends. Mr. Van Meter woul most uncompromising Catholic and the richest man in Italy. But such was the

then into a third office in which the Prince sat at a plain, flat-topped deak with drawers down the sides, at his right hand and his left. Opposite him sat his private secretary. Farther on appeared several rooms more luxuriously furnished, and at the end, seen through the vista of doors from the first entrance into this palace of bustling business was the statue of a nymph in pure white marble which had a curious moonlit effect as seen at the end of a semi-obscure

room through the tunnel of a dozen door-ways all in line.

The Prince received us very cordially. The Frince received us very cordinary.

He was a short old man with a shrewd
business face and very plainly dressed.

He conversed with us in three languages. He spoke to Mrs. Whitney in
French, spoke Italian to the clergyman. and soon found he had to come down to plain, unadorned English if he wanted any opinion from me. His English, he said with a comical smile, was a pain to him, and although we assured him that he spoke English very well, indeed, for it hardly does to tell a Prince that there is any thing that he can not do well yet he had evident difficulty in express yet he had evident difficulty in expressing himself in that language. He spoke very enthusiastically about Americ. and about its being the great granary of the world. No country, he said, could ever compete with it in agriculture. He had done something, he added, for poor fitsly in that matter, but he could never hope to see it rival even the poorest of the American States. One of the party spoke to him about coming to America, but he shook his head and said that his day for that had gone by—he was too old. After this short talk we were taken through the palace of the Prince. taken through the palace of the Prince. It is a palace that is not shown to the general public. After going up a great stairway of marble, we went through room after room, until we had entirely gone round the palace. The rooms excelled in splend r any royal palace I have ever seen. The floors are made of polished marble of different colors, and form a series of brilliant mosales that, when looked at from a distance, seemed trasparent, and which reflect like a mirror the objects above them. The rooms, in the usual Roman fashion, opened one into another, and we had it an enlarged room a long succession of open doors in line, similar to that down stairs. At the end was a splendid mar-ble work of heroic size, representing Hercules, after putting on the fatal gar-ment of Nessus, burling the unfortunate Lichas who brought it into the sea. The bent figure of Lichas was arched like bow over the head of Hercules, who had grasped him by the hair of the head and the ankles. This work is by Canova. and the ankles. This work is by Canova.

Adorning the walls of the palace were hundreds of paintings by the old masters, of priceless value. In, a large central audience room on a raised dais was a large gilded chair, or rather a throne, turned toward the wall. It was protected by golden ropes round the outside edge of the dais, so that nobody could touch it. In that chair had set Pope Pius IX., and the Prince had resolved that after that it was sacred and that no other person should ever again

It was after our visit to the palace that the reverend gentleman told me the story of the American plow, as we sat at supper one evening in his roon on the fourth story, whose three win Castle of St. Angelo, with the dome of St. Peter's farther on and the purple that several of the Roman Emperors had attempted to do but had always failed. A subject, however, succeeded in doing what even the Emperors could not do, and for this enormous work King Victor Edmanuel gave to the Prince a gold medal which I had the pleasure of seeing in its rich case. The Prince had had struck off a number of fee similar of the prince of the second series of the prince of the second series of the prince had had struck off a number of fee similar of the prince had had struck off a number of the second second series of the prince had had struck off a number of the second sec fac similies of this medal in bronze, and one of them he was so kind as to cost of this great drainage achievement, which had converted a uscless waste into a prosperous farming country, he finally wrote it down on a slip of apaper which I have now before me. Strange to say I am now at a loss to know what the cost of the work really was, even after having documentary evidence. Written on the slip is "45, 50, 000,000 pounds." The sign for the Italian lira is the same when written as that of the English pound, and whether the sum written represents \$174,000,000, as it would be if it is lira. I do not know. The chances are that the latter is the correct figure. The Prince owned a large number of the churches of Rome, which held to prevent their confiscation by the Italian Government, and for the sacred uses of which I believe he charged no fee. The Prince was a man of the greatest liberality. In the Cathedral at Bologne can be seen a splendid high altar, presented to an ancient church by the Farmer-Prince of Rome.—Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

THE HOUSE-FLY.

The ground kept mellow and clear of weeds; but after a good stand gets possession, no further labor is required for the cultivation.

The shoots are cut annually, at any lim; between the fall of the leaf and the rising of the sap, stacked and protected from rain; and care must be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can net be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can net be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can net be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can net be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can net be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can net be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can net be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can net be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can net be taken that they do not heat. Those intended for white baskets can net be taken that they do not heat. Th

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-The man who makes fruit-growing pay is one who always knows what to do, and does it at the proper time --

- The German Government pa, number of experts to go from place to place and teach the art of bee-keeping. —In buying a young mare to breed from do not buy one that has been highly fed and forced to early maturity, especially if fed a great deal of dry grain.—Montreal Wilness.

If corn fodder enough to winter twen-

-Corn Bread: Take two cups of weet milk and two of buttermilk, one weet milk and two of buttermilk, one up of sugar and one teaspoonful of saleratus, and one of salt. Stir all together. Then take two cups and a half of corn meal, and the same of sifted flour, stir well and bake in a deep tin in a moderate oven for half an hour, or till dense. Chicago hoursul. done. - Chicago Journal.

ty, O., has been troubled with mice gnawing harness at the stable. It was suggested to him, that the reason why the mice did this was to get the salt taste, left by the horses' sweat on the harness, and if he would scatter salt

Good Plain Cake: One egg, one cup sugar, butter size of a hen's egg, one cup sweet milk, two cups flour, and two teaspoons baking powder. Beat the yolk of the egg, sugar and butter until it creams; stir in the milk, sift the flour and baking powder together, stir in your batter, then add the white of the egg beaten stiff; stir all well, turn into buttered tins, and bake thirty minutes

-The grass which grows on dry, rich soil, with free sunlight warming it, is much more nutritious than that grown on land filled with stagnant water. Stock will eat the former down to the roots before touching the latter. It is very common in fields where underdrains run, to see the line over the tile made plainly visible by its closelycropped herbage. - Albany Journal.

-The Farmers' Home Journal says that novelties continue to exist in agriculture as well as in other pursuits. An Englishman, it states, has succeeded in Engisaman, it states, has succeeded in saving green fodder in stacks by a sys-tem of tramping and salting the edges during the process of stacking. He claims that there is no difficulty whatever in stacking green crops if the ma-terial used is cut in its prime and when full of sap, especially if the stack and the edges be well trodden and com-pressed when put up. This is similar to an open-air sile.

WILLOW CULTURE,

Profitable Industry. feet apart, and the cuttings placed about fifteen inches apart in the rows. The cuttings are generally from twelve to fifteen inches long, and should stand three or four inches out of the ground. the ite cultivated the first year, and the ground kept mellow and clear of weeds; but after a good stand gets possible of the cultivation.

-When we go to a farmer's place we want to see his horses and other stock come to him and thrust out their heads to be petted. Kindness is the great law with all kinds of stock.— Prairie Farmer.

ty or more cows can be grown upon ten acres of land, at a cost of twenty dollars per acre, while the hay that they could eat in the same time could be readly sold for three times that amount, the farmer should have his field sown next spring with the corn, and prepare to send his hay to market.—N. Y. Times.

-Butcher W. Junk, of Madison Counabout the stable where the mice could get it, his trouble would cease. He did this, and his harness was gnawed no more.—Cleveland Leader.

-Good Plain Cake: One egg, one cup

The willow is not difficult of cultivaland is the only kind available, but this zations even going so far as to rigidly is an error, as wet land is unsuitable. restrict the number of apprentices. is usually propagated by cuttings, in the autumn. After the ground is prepared, the rows should be made four or five

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A NEW PROFESSION.

e Tempting Advantages It Offers to Young Men of Brains and Industry. In an address delivered to the students of Harvard College, Mr, Charles Francis Adams called the attention of the young men to a new profession, in which they could find a field for the exercise of their abilities and for the practical use of the intellectual training they are receiving.

and its developmens, though very rapid portunity for a useful and successful, even for a brilliant, career to hosts of young men of natural energy and capacity and thoroughly disciplined minds. The practical management of the railroad business is already in the hands of men who, as a body, are in the very front rank of the professional talent of the United States—the sort of men who in former times would have talent of the United States—the sort of men who in former times would have done the constructive work for States, led great armies, and won fame as the administrators of Governments. Independent lines have consolidated into grand systems, covering thousands of and the manipulators of their securi-ties, but those who actually concern themselves with the running of the men, "who have worked up from the brake and from the footboard of the locomotive," and who have grown up with the railroad business almost from its infancy. But the time is at hand when these pioneers must be replaced by experts of equal ability, who will be all the more valuable and successful in the new era of railroading be-

genius akin to that which makes great captains and great governors.

Mr. Adams, therefore, could well inflame the ambitions of the Harvard inflame the ambitions of the Harvard students by a picture of the possibilities within the grasp of the young man who enters upon a railroadcareer. Railroading, too, is a profession so recent that it is not overcrowded with novices, like the law and medicine. There is also much perplexity at this time among young men who would choose a career, and those who would direct them in the choice, as to the fields in which they can most profitably expend their energies. The old professions are full to overflowing. Our merchant marine, it may almost be said, consists of nothing except consters. The fight of the labor unions for better pay shows that the mechani-

for its employes which is bringing into its service an exceptionally fine quality of young men, who may start by handling the brakes, and the system is pretty sure to extend through the railroad business, and to be a common feature of the vast and consolidated corporations of the future. Even as a brakeman or an ordinary road-worker, a young man can carn more than he is a young man can carn more than he is likely to get at the outstart in one of the old professions, or as a clerk to a merchant.—N. Y. Sun.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-Cold boiled rice or hominy, soaked very soft in milk and mixed with eggs and flour to a smooth batter, rankes siee griddle cakes.—Western Rural. The young shoots of barley are par-ticularly rich and succulent. They are greedily eaten by cows, and it is a good plan to sow a patch near the barn to be cut for soiling purposes.—Troy Times.

—W. C. Steel advises farmer to make

a greater use of copper wire. It can be used to easily mend tools. A spool of it carried in the wagon will be of It is the profession of railroading. during the last generation, is yet far from complete, and will afford an opharmess.—Chicago Journal.

-To make a plain fruit pudding, take one cup of sugar, one-half cup of but-ter and two eggs; beat together, then a cup of sour milk and one tenspoon-ful of soda, three cups of flour and one cup of chopped raisins, spices to taste. Put in a mold and steam two hours.—Cleveland Leader.

ly to prevent burning, and when a good brown color turn them out on a hot dish, like an omelet. Strew over them a little salt and chopped parsley

—The Caterer.

-From the dangerous wounds which often result from running a rusty nail in the foot or other part of the body, the following is said to be a certain cure: Smoke such wound, or any wound or bruise that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twen-ty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out.—Prairie Farmer.

cessful in the new era of railroading isecause of greater and broader and more thorough general training. The work of consolidation, begun of recent years only, promises to go on until the present corporations seem small in comparison with the vast corporations of the future, and the army of workers now employed is only a feeble force as compared with that which will be required by the extension and development of the railroad business during the next half century.

There is also no other profession which demands so wide a range of abilities as railroading calls for. The financial department, the construction department, the operating the general

department, the operating the general traffic, the clerical and the legal departments afford fields for a great variety of special aptitudes and acquirements, and the head of each must be of an executive and administrative to find the property of the pro

PIG SHELTERS.

tion, requiring moist, but not very wet land. An impression provails that wet land. An impression provails that wet land is the only kind available, but this is an error, as wet land is unsuitable. The rich alluvial bottoms produce the best results, sometimes doubling and even trebling the product every year. It is usually propagated by cuttings, in the autumn. After the ground is prepared, equilibrium, and the product every year of men of foreign extraction. The mersules want tow recruits, the organism to make or as to rigidly basic strengths. This stump was bollow, with an opening five or six feet high at one side, which was now stopped up with logs and large stones. "Here," said the grants, the old farms of New England, for instance, coming into the possession of men of foreign extraction. The mersules want tow recruits, the organism to make or as the base. This stump was bollow, with an opening five or six feet high at one side, which was now stopped up with logs and large stones. "Here," said the grants, the old farms of New England, for instance, coming into the possession of men of foreign extraction. The mersules want to rigidly be able to the base. This stump was bollow, with an opening five or six feet high at one side, which was now stopped up with logs and large stones. "Here," said the farmer, "is the scene of a tragedy that opening five or six feet high at one side, which was now stopped up with logs and large stones. "Here," said the grants, the old farms of New England, for instance, coming into the possession of men of foreign extraction. The mersules was also as a stone of the base. This stump was bollow, with an opening five or six feet high at one side, which was now stopped up with logs and large stones. "Here," said the grants, the old farms of New England, for instance, coming into the possession of men of foreign extraction. The mersules are successed to the form of the base.

of men of foreign extraction. The mergentile business is drawing to it too great a multitude for its needs, and the supply of clerks and bookkeepers is so much in excess of the demand that they can not, on the average, obtain the wages of a mechanic or of a car driver.

Mr. Adams has accordingly done the young men of the country, and especially the educated young men, a real service in calling their attention to the opportunities offered them by the railing their attention to the follosh prejudices as to the character of their initial work. As he says, progress will not be slower than in the law or in medicine, for each of which a man must statudy at least five years; but the beginning must be made at the lowest round of the ladder.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has established a system of promotion for its employes which is bringing into its service an exceptionally fine quality of young men, who may start by handling the brakes, and the system is pretty sure to extend through the rail-road business, and to be a common of the largest honest in the largest honest in the of the largest honest in the original statudy at least five years; but the beginning must be made at the lowest round of the ladder.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has established a system of promotion for its employes which is bringing into its service an exceptionally fine quality of young men, who may start by handling the brakes, and the system is pretty sure to extend through the rail-road business, and to be a common of the ladder.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has established a system of promotion for its employes which is bringing into its service an exceptionally fine quality of young men, who may start by handling the brakes, and the system is pretty sure to extend through the rail-road business, and to be a common occurred land rain came on, that for and I whould stand I would be afraid to tell you how many got into that old stump; they climbed at one time, or they are certain to injur-one another, and usually the weakest by erowding. - American Agriculturist

VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS.

Inter-Prince of Rome—Luke Charp, in Many and the poles yellow is count-table for the most pilely as the mechanic of the mechanic of the most pilely as the mechanic of the mechanic Mr. J. J. Coleman and Prof. J. G.

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New Style Hats,

Norfolk Jackets,

Nobby Neckwear

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